Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, January 13, 1819.

Volume (30) (Number 1493.

A CARD.

THE Right Honorable the Governor requests the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Services, will favor him with their Company to a BALL and SUPPER at Parell on Monday the 18th of January, in honor of Her Mjesty's BIRTH DAY.

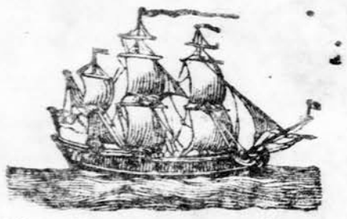
G. MOORE,
Aid-de-Camp.

PARELL,
10th January, 1819.

Passage to England

And some Freight disposable
ON THE FINE FAST SAILING

SHIP



Triumph,

BURTHEN 550 TONS
and
Commanded by Captain Street.

THE above Vessel is expected to arrive here from Calcutta in all the month. She has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail on or before the 25th March next, for further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. NORRIS and CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1819.

Passage to England

ON THE FINE FAST SAILING

SHIP

Eclipse,

BURTHEN 500 TONS
Commanded by Captain Cogil.

THE above Vessel is expected to arrive here during the present month, she has fine accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail on or before the 31st March, for further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. NORRIS and CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1819.

MESSRS. NORRIS and CO. will receive tenders for Bills of Exchange to be drawn at 60 or 90 Days sight, upon Messrs. CROPPER, BENSON and CO. of Liverpool, the Consigners of the above Vessels until the first of March next

Bombay, 13th January, 1819.

A CARD.

MR. ARRATOON APCAR, begs to inform the Public in General, that he has admitted his Brother, Mr. GREGORY APCAR, into his Mercantile, and Agency Establishment, and that business will hence forward be carried on under the Firm of

ARRATOON
and
Gregory Apcar.

Bombay, 1st January, 1819.

A C A R D.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE ALMANAC, and MEMORANDUM BOOKS for 1819 are ready for delivery, as also a Sheet Almanac, price one Rupee Each.

Bombay, 13th January 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 13th January 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JANUARY, 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council received yesterday afternoon from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall K. C. B. his resignation of his seat in council, and of the office of commander in chief of the army of this Presidency on his return to England.

In announcing that event, the Governor in Council has to express the high sense he entertains of the cordial and zealous Cooperation received from His Excellency as a member of the government, and the able assistance he has derived from His Excellency in his professional character as commander in chief during a period of extraordinary emergency which called for the most judicious application of the military resources of this Presidency, and can best be appreciated by the uniform success with which the limited means at our disposal have been attended, constituting as it does the best enlogium which can be afforded to the judgment and skill with which those resources were applied.

Francis Warden Esquire appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be a Provisional member of this Government, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the Council of Bombay as fourth member, under the usual salute from the Garrison.

William Newnham Esq. has been appointed acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall K.C. B, having resigned the Command of the army of this Presidency and returned to Europe, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General John Baillie, as Senior Officer in employ, to be Commanding officer of the Forces under this Presidency.

Major General Baillie will take his seat as President of the Military Board.

BENGAL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 11, 1818.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons being under orders of embarkation for Europe, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council performs a most gratifying duty, in recording the very high sense entertained by Government of the eminent character and distinguished services of that most excellent and meri orious Corps, during a period of twenty-two years which it has served under the Presidency of Bengal.

The services of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons in the Field (at one period of its employment in India, numbered the 27th Light Dragoons) have been frequently recognized and applauded in the Public Orders and Records of this Government.

The remains of that gallant Corps carry to their native country a proud and lasting Memorial of the steady discipline and undaunted Valour which it so nobly displayed on the Plains of Dehly on the memorable 11th day of September 1808; His Lordship in Council is confident that the character acquired by that exemplary Regiment, during such a series of laborious and brilliant services in India, will constitute in the minds of the Officers and Men the best reward and the most enviable gratification of military ambition; and His Lordship in Council feels no less assured, that the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which has invariably elevated the character of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, will be long cherished with grateful remembrance and affectionate regard, by the Officers and Troops, their Comrades of the Honorable Company's army, with whom they have been so long and so cordially associated, in promoting the reputation and welfare of the British Government in India. The Governor General in Council now takes leave of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons with feelings of regret at their departure; but with the most unqualified assurance of the high respect and esteem in which the eminent services and enviable reputation that have invariably characterized His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons during its long career in India are held by His Lordship in Council, who considers it to be further incumbent on him to make a special request of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to report to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces the exalted reputation which has been invariably maintained by His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons during the whole period of its services in India.

H. WORSLEY, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel C. Burr, Commanding S. D. G. from Surat.

6th Captain S. Whitehill, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. from Seroor.

Ditto Lieut. Thomas Leighton, from Seroor.

Ditto Cornet W. B. Doveton, 4th Cavalry, from Seroor.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon T. Price, H. M. 17th Dragoons from Kaira.

8th Lieut. Grant, 1st Regt. from Satara.

9th Cornet J. Brooks, 2d Regt. from Seroor.

Ditto Captain Stannus, B. E. Regt. from Seroor.

11th Ensign Thomas 10th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 6th Lieut. Cassan, Madras Artillery to Madras.

8th L. Forster, 2d 10th Regiment to Baroda.

Ditto Major Cleland, 1st Regt. to Poonah.

11th Lieut. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery to Deckan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jandary 6th Ship Mulgrave Castle Free Trader, Capt. James Ralph, from Calcutta, left 6th Dec.

7th Ship Milford, Captain George Pelly, from China, left 13th Nov.

Ditto Ship Sullemany, Capt. Robert Suxpitch, from China, left 7th Nov.

11th Ship Helen, Captain John Gover, from China, 20th November.

Passenger per Mulgrave.

Mrs. Keighly,

Passengers per Milford.

Captain Grant, J. H. Pelly,

Passenger per Helen.

Mr. Beaty.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 6th The H. C. Cruizer, Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to Porebunder, and Gulph of Cutch.

Ditto Arriel, Lieut. B. Dominiceti, to Porebunder, and Gulph of Cutch.

Ditto Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, to Porebunder, & Gulph of Cutch.

6th Ship Union, Capt. William Skitter, to Bengal.

7th The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain John Hall, to Suez.

8th Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Malwan.

9th Ship Castle Forbes Free Trader, Captain James Fraser, to London.

12th H. C. Ship Ernaud, to Malwan, with the detachment of H. M. 89th Regiment.

Passengers by Union.

Colonel Wm. Imlach, Mrs. Imlach, Captain G. Walker, Bombay Marine, Evan Lloyd, Esq. Civil Service, Lieut. Cassan.

Passengers per H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth.

General Sir Miles, and Lady Nightingall, Captain Charlton Tucker, H. M 24th Dragoons, and Captain Hauson.

Passenger by Castle Forbes.

Mr. Samuel McNiel.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sophia, Captain Edwin, for Bussorah.

Fazelkarim, Captain Keys, for ditto.

Francis Warden, Capt. Stutely, for do.

American.—Brig Nancy Ann, Captain Osgood, Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 14th Ship *Earl Kellie*, F. Hamilton, from Mauritius 14th October.

15th Ship *Ramdololl Day*, John Roe, from New York 29th June.

—Ship *Isabella*, N. Chapel, from Rangoon 7th November.

16th Ship *East Indian*, A. Hogg, from China 26th October and Malacca 22d November.

17th Ship *Phillippa*, G. Nicholls, from China 26th October, Malacca and Penang 28th November.

—Ship *Dorah*, R. Edwards from Mauritius 1st November.

12th Ship *Marchioness of Hastings*, J. Robinson, from Columbo 5th November.

—American brig *Nereus*, Thomas Bowditch from Salem 11th July.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 11th brig *Hope*, C. Fromstead, for Eastward.

13th Ship *Indiana*, James Pearl for Penang and Java.

14th Ship *Governor Petrie*, William Bresley, for Bussorah, on the 13th inst.

—Ship *George*, Thomas West, for Salem.

—Ship *Franklin*, B. Ring, for Boston.

—brig *Hope*, A. Penn, for Isle of France.

16th Ship *Edmonstone*, J. Laird, for Bombay.

17th Ship *Ceres*, C. Goldsbury, for Penang.

—Portuguese Ship *Marquess de Angeja*, V. J. Silveira, to complete her cargo for Lisbon.

—Ship *Harleston*, J. Nicholls, for China.

—Ship *General Palmer*, W. G. Poart, for Madras.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the *Coldstream*, *St. Julian*, *David Scott*, *Eneas*, *Cambridge*, *Marchioness Wellesley* and *Princess Charlotte*.

Gone down the *Indian*.

On her way to Town the *Isabella*.

Remains the *Ramdololl Day*, inward bound.

Passed up the *East Indian*.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down the *George* and *Franklin*.

Remains the *Nereus*, inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the *Warren Hastings*, *General Hewett*, *Asia*, *Astell and Phœnix*.

SAUGOR.

Remain H. M. Ship *Topaze*, *Asia Grande*, *Canoa*, *Lord Keith*, and *Exmouth*.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of the 30th ultimo, the lady of J. D. De Vitre Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

On the afternoon of the same day, the lady of Captain Barr, of a Son.

DEATH.]—At Patna on the 1st Dec. ultimo, Lieut. J. P. Boileau, Commanding Nipaul residency Escort.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 5th instant, at the house of Colonel Imlach, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Lieutenant Ponsonby Moore Kelly, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, to Mrs. Margaret Graham.

On Thursday last the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Shepherd, Lieutenant Henry Whittle, Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte Bluden.

At Purneah, on the 4th instant, C. H. Gray, Esq. of Madras, to Jessy, second Daughter of Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Robert Barlow, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 3d instant, the Lady of Doctor Monat, M. D. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, the Lady of Joseph Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 3d instant, the Lady of J. J. Hogg, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 1st instant, at the house of her father, Mrs. Birmingham, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 15. At Calcutta, Alexander Colvin, Esq. Senior Partner of the Firm of Messrs. Colvins, Bazett and Co. most sincerely and deservedly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Commercial Community and the Society of Calcutta have sustained a severe loss by the recent death of Alexander Colvin, Esq. established for a long term of years in this city engaged in extensive concerns, and conspicuous for his liberal spirit, benevolent disposition, and undeviating intergrity, he emerged involuntarily from the sphere he best loved, that of domestic affection and esteem, and gained without being conscious of the distinction, the trust and veneration of the public. It is in this capacity regarding him as a citizen of whom we had reason to be proud, and as a man who during his whole life had worthily supported the high character of the British Merchant, and added to its lustre, that we presume to join in the regret that attend his death, and add our sleander tribute to the voice of lamentation that will be raised not only in this city, but in many a distant quarter of British India. Society has other sorrows and on recalling his suavity of manners, his equability of temper, and friendly warmth of heart those who were honored with his acquaintance will find they have, if possible, even less to regret in the Merchant than in the Man. He was buried on the morning of the 16th, and was attended to his grave by a long and respectable train of sorrowing friends.—[*Cal. Journal.*

Yesterday, Mr. Joseph Hyppolite, senior late an head assistant in the house of Messrs. Deverinne, Freres and Co. after a long & pai

ful illness of 18 months, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He left a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament his loss.

At Serampore, on the 7th instant, Mrs. A. A. Swetman—aged 32 years.

At Mongyr on the 7th instant, Major General James Macgregor, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At Midnapore, on the 8th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Roderick Fraser, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding at that Station.

At Saharunpore, on the 5th ultimo, David Hastie, Esq. Assistan Surgeon.

On the 2d ultimo Lieutenent Fire worker Charles Patch, of the Artillery Regiment.

On the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant G. W. Butticaz, of the 1st B 6th N. I.

At Saugor, in Brig. Gen. Watson's Divn. of the Army, Charles, the Infant Son of Mr. Richard Glassup, Cond. of Ordnance.

At Sheerghur, (Cawnpore) on the 23d ultimo, Mr. Hugh McDonald—aged 22 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th Sept. Miss Sarah Williams, eldest Daughter of Lieut. and Adjutant Williams, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons—aged 10 years and 4 months.

In Camp, on the West Bank of the Moossan River, on the 29th Oct. Lieut. James Anderson, European Regiment.

On the 17th Nov. Serjeant William Howell, H. M. 30th Foot.

At Gurriwarah, on the 3d November last, Lieut. Robert Manson 2d B. 23d N. I. most sincerely and deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Chicacole, on the 21 Nov. Lieut. Col. Thomas Tichborne, 3d N. V. B.

At Moultye, on the 27th Oct. Lieut. H Boulton, 16th N. I.

At Ellichpore, on the 30th Oct. Captain Lieut. F. Lyne, 1st Light Cavalry.

HORAE FALCONERIA.

BILGE WATER, the rain or sea water, which ocasionally enter the lower apartments of a ship, whence running down to the floor it remains in the bilge of the ship, till pumped out; by reason of the flat bottom, which prevents it from going to the well of the pump, and is always if the ship does not leak, of a dirty colour and disagreable smell. This is Dr. Burneys, explanation of bilge water.

BLOCKS, under this head Dr. Burney has given a very long detailed account, of the different sort of blocks, and of the Block machinery at Portsmouth and other places.

BOATS, a pretty accurate description of the different boats belonging to ships are here given.

BOLLOCK BLOCKS, Dr. Burney says are blocks secured on the middle of the Topsail yards, and to receive the topsail ties through them; whereas they are the same as Hanging blocks.

BOOMING, among sailors, the Doctor says denotes the application of a boom to the sails, Booming of the sails is never used but in quarter winds, or before the wind. This might have been omitted, for the true explanation of phrase, is given underneath which means neither more or less than a ship coming towards another with all her Stunsails set.

BOWSPRIT, from Bow and Sprit. Falconer gives a proper and correct account of it, to which Dr. Burney has added. *The Bowsprit*, is like the masts rounded, except the outer end which is square, the rule for the rise, is an angle of nearly thirty-six degrees above the horizon; again he says, but from what source his information has been derived, is hard to conjecture. *The Bowsprit*, should be two thirds the length of the main mast and its thickness equal to the mizen mast, when it is twelve fathom five feet long, its yard must be eight fathom two feet long, and the topmast of the bowsprit three fathoms and one foot.

BOXES OF THE PUMPS, Falconer refers you to the article Pumps to which Dr. Burney adds, the materials requisite for repairing the Pumps.

BRAILS, Dr. Burney says are also used to the Mizen Staysail and Main topsail, either for the purpose of furling them or preventing them, from being chafed, by flapping about from side to side when going before the wind.

BUGALET, *French* a small vessel with two masts, used on the coast of Britainy. Quere, is not this the original of the Bugala, of the Persian Gulf or rather has it not been adopted from the Arabians.

Bombay 9th January 1819.

MR. EDITOR.

As you were indulgent enough, in your last Paper, to express a regret at not having a copy of the Poetic address, which was to have been delivered at the opening of our New Theatre. I have procured a copy from the Author, which I have herewith the pleasure to send you. The part marked with inverted commas, were more or less to be left out, in case the address was thought too long.

I have only to add, that it was an unfortunate circumstance, that it was at all attempted to be delivered, after the long, brilliant and more appropriate dialogue that was given.

I am Mr. Editor,
Very obediently yours,
PHILO DRAMATICUS.

ADDRESS.

On opening the New Theatre at Bombay the 1st of January 1819.

" Thrice welcome! gentle friends once more again,
" Your presence cheers our anxious Thespian train.
" Happy should they, in your glad smiles but share,
" The fond reward of all their toil and care,—"

High on its rest the brazen trump of Fame,
No longer blazons forth the warriors name;
The cannons frequent, loud, continuous roar,
No longer shakes the stonish'd Koncan shore.
The glittering emblems of the embattled field,
The burnish'd hauberk, lance and falchion yield
To the soft arts of peace, who now again,
Assumes her gentle, tranquil, joyous reign.

" Buoy'd with faint hope of betterdays to come,
" The wretched Ryott seeks his waste laid home:
" But yet ere long, and Britains fost'ring hand,
" Spreads joy and safety thro' the bleeding land;
" The peaceful sway, her wise dominion yields,
" Their prospects cheers and gladdens all their field.'

But soft methinks I see a warrior band,
Press to'wrds the shore and redden all the strand;
Heroes, descending from the lofty plain
Of Hindostania, hasten to the main:
With eager joy they quit the conquer'd shore,
Their friends and relatives to greet once more,

One troop I spy, by valiant *Staunton* led;
* At *Korygaum*, the gallant heroes bled!
At *Korygaum*! the noble deed was done!
At Korygaum! th' immortal meed was won!!
The keen fought struggle of that glorious day
What pen can trace, what pencil could pourtray!

" Peace to the manes of the valiant dead,
" For them one sigh one passing tear we shed.
" Beneath his humble sod sometimes, how far!
" (Sad chance relentless of eventful war)
" From friends, from relatives and native skies,
" In distant shades the British warrior lies!
" What tho' no soft affection o'er his grave
" Mourn with crush'd hope, nor drop the bitter tear
" Yet, well we know, the mem'ry of the brave,
" Cherish'd in British breasts, lives ever there!"

To Britain's valiant sons, war is the stage,
And this they've nobly trod from age to age.
The well earn'd meed, let haughty Gallia tell,
The galling lesson she has learnt full well.

To halcyon days to milder scenes we turn,
With modest hope, yet humbler bays to earn.
Hail occupations bland! whilst link'd with these,
We friendly greet the mimic art to please.
And truly happy we that art must deem,
And wise, and useful where the chasten'd theme
Still serves the heart's deep motions to pourtray,
And drag each lurking passion into day;
Which the great springs of human int'rest reaches;
And to the world this one great lesson teaches:
That of all good, deriv'd from human things,
'Tis chiefest, best, from *Moral Rule* that springs.

Mankind, to pleasure prone, we must amuse,
Our only care's the happiest means to use,
Thus chastely, wisely guided would the stage,
A blessing prove to each succeeding age.

Immortal Shakespeare hail! Poet divine!
'Tis in thy lays the rich materials shine.
" When various passions shake the human soul,
" And spread o'er feeble man their dire controul;
" When lust when jealousy the breast inflame,
" And thrill destructive through the human frame;
" When cruel hate and fierce ambition's ire,
" The bosom swell, and set the soul on fire "
'Tis in thy page, great Bard best drawn we find,
Each woe clad picture of the human mind.
Great is the task indeed, such scenes to trace,
And hold with thee, Great Master equal pace.

With humbler views, we tread a merrier field.
The high heel'd buskin to the *Sock* must yield.
W'eve had our Richard too, 'tho', much I fear,
Richard himself, again will not appear.
Sad story too! our Panglosses are fled!
(I mean not numbered with the mighty dead)
To England they are gone to spend 'tis clear.
At home their twice three hundred pounds a year,
Should they return, and show their comic faces,
We will again admit them to our graces.
Despair? no, no, we've still a numerous host,
And of our Stedfasts, Duberlys, can boast;
Great aid expected too from various parts,
From youths well skill'd in histrionic arts;
And, besides these, which settles all disputes,
W'eve great reliance on our *embryo* shoots.

From these we turn-we of the stage, find nurses,
To points yet more connected with your purses.
Look but around, and see, how ev'ry nerve.
W'eve strain'd, the wishes of our friends to serve.
" Not without, now and then, some small debate,
" As to the modes, one case I must relate.
" How we should paint the house? some said *true blue*;
" But this was out of compliment *to you*.
" " I think," says one, (a waggish sort of fellow)
" " 'Twill be by far the best to paint it *yellow*,"
" " Poh, goh 'will never do" a third he swore,
" " With such" a paly cast to sickly it o'er.""
" Hem! Shakespere, then, to steer the strife between,
" A fourth propos'd the colour should be *green*.
" Before the lads broke up 'tis so I'm told
" The voteran most for pink, and white, and gold."

W'eve done our best, kind patrons why? because,
Our highest aim's to merit your applause.
Grateful to find (the boon we gladly prize)
Your generous efforts with our wants arise.
Our views you've aided with a liberal hand,
And what you well deserve sir ke up! the Band
Tune Money in both pockets.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Helen quitted China on the 20th November, left at Whampoa, the Charlotte, Castlereagh and Cornwallis, of this port, some of them may be daily expected at this place.

We are informed that the Kai Khusroo of this port, has been purchased for the Guicowar's Government.

[redacted]

The Bannerman from Manila was seen of Ceylon by the Helen so that she may be expected here in a day or two.

Another Ship passed the Port on Sunday, supposed to be the Alexander, bound to Bussorah.

The Free Trader Eclipse may be expected from Bengal, in the course of a few days.

None of the China Ships already arrived have touched at Prince of Wales Island; so that our usual quantum of local intelligence from the Malay Peninsula is still wanting.

Some severe weather was experienced in the China seas in the middle of November in which the Lady Flora, Captain Balston received much injury, we are not informed of the extent of it.

The Caledonia, Captain Wales, is reported to have arrived at Port Louis dismasted, with a quantity of treasure on board, and bound for Calcutta.

The Free Trader Triumph, with the details of His M. 67th Regiment on board, left Calcutta on the 22d ultimo.

The Dutch Captain Vannout is said to have actually got into the South Sea by Hudson's straits.—The ship *Padre Terno*, commanded by the Portuguese Captain David Melguer, departed from Japan in 1660, and ran to the northward nearly to 84 degrees of latitude, from whence he steered between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and passing to the westward of Scotland and Ireland returned to Oporto.

The H. C. Ship Ernaud, sailed yesterday with the detachment, of H. M. 89th Regt containing of 13 Officers and 500 rank file, and a convoy of boats with stores for Malwan.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

The Observer has informed us that he was not at the Masquerade disguised as a Methodist parson or any other parson. We beg however that he will give us the credit for not having willingly offended; at the same time he informs us that the Letter of Amicus is too personal to be admitted into his paper, and desires that no more mention be made of Pe[illegible]

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* January 1st is the anniversary of the battle of Korygaum.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1819.

Since our last, several more of our China Ships have arrived, and though they have brought us nothing new, they have increased the number of our private letters, from which we learn, that the Cotton holders, continued to deprecate the arrival of any Ships out of season, and even assert that commerce, would be much benefited if it was confined to their own rude Junks, who come and go only with the monsoon, there is some reason in this, and our experience tends to the same conclusion, with regard to the price of Cotton; as we are certain that ships arriving out of season always injure the market. Be this as it may we had rather see our ships at sea, they are at little more expence, do not injure more, and the returns sometimes compensates for the loss sustained.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Thursday last the first sessions of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery commenced before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder. The following gentlemen were sworn in as the Grand Jury.

J. H. CRAWFORD Esq. FOREMAN.

Captain George Barnes,	Bazett Doveton Esq.
Charles Law Esq.	Captain Wm Manwaring,
James Farish Esq.	Benjamin Noton Esq.
W. P. Ashburner Esq.	T. G. Gardiner Esq.
William C. Bruce Esq.	John Best Esq.
Commodore T. D Beaty,	Captain R. Morgan,
J. A. Macpherson Esq.	R. G. Morris Esq.
Captain Charles Keys,	Captain John Mack,
James Henderson Esq.	M DeVitre Esq.
Thomas Riddoch Esq.	Captain W. T. Graham.

Though there was not many bills before the Grand Jury in the first instance yet some others were filed, in the interim, and the Grand Jury were detained until Monday, when having presented the Bills they had found, they were discharged. True bills have been found against Trimuka Kondajee, Deojee Balloo and Mhadoo Todunker, for highway robbery; Gova Nathoo Lohana for burglary, Balloo Wittojee for larceny, Bappoo Rugonaut and Rama Dooboojee for larceny, Abdul Cawder, for perjury, Etchuram Ranjee, and others for an assault and riot, and four Bills, against Bappoo Sheriff, for Misdemeanours. In consequence of this delay, and the near approach of the term, the Sessions have been adjourned until Monday, the 8th of February.

The Term commences to-morrow.

General Nightingall embarked on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Teignmouth on Thursday last under the honors due to his rank, and attended by the whole of the staff, as well as by many private friends, who on taking leave expressed their deep regret. As Commander in Chief, his loss cannot but be deplored by the army; for in him they have lost a firm and impartial friend, one who warmly devoted to his proffesion, watched over their interest with a jealous eye, and under whose administration, the establishment of the Military Fund took place; An act, that will carry more consolation to his heart than all "*the trophies of the well fought field*, an act that will call down the blessings of the warrior, the widow & the orphan; & the augmentation of the Bombay Army will often recall him to the remembrance of the soldier, and be still more endeared, by the perusal of the General orders issued on the occasion.

" May prosperous gales attend their Nod
" No adverse gales protract their way
" And as they tread their frugile bark
" Remember still our old Bombay."

Head Quarters, Bombay Thursday [illegible] January 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall, cannot pay a better Compliment to the Army serving under this Presidency, than by an act of Grace to the very few Individuals who have merited the sentence of the Law by ungentlerlike conduct during the last Twelve months. It is therefore in consequence of the exemplary conduct of the Army at large, that Privates S. Williams, S. Bradburn, W. Reeves & S. Geary of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment now under sentence of solitary confinement are pardoned and directed to join their Corps and the Commander in Chief trusts this act of lenity will induce them to behave like good Soldiers for the future.

Sir Miles Nightingall cannot take leave of the Bombay Army without assuring the Officers and Men, he has had the honor and good fortune to Com-

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mand that he shall ever consider the period he has been at their Head as the happiest of his Professional Life; the many brilliant acts of gallantry and good conduct which have been displayed in the field added to the strict discipline, order, & regularity, uniformly observed in Quarters by His Majesty's & the Honorable Company's Troops during the last three years surpasses all praise, & entitles them to his warmest and most sincere acknowledgments.

To the General Officers and the Commandants of Stations and Corps, His excellency feels most particularly indebted for their cordial and unremitting support on all occasions; the Heads of departments are likewise deserving of the highest tribute of his Praise, for their Zealous and meritorious conduct throughout, as are the whole of the Staff for the valuable assistance he has uniformly derived from their talents and exertions in carrying on the various branches of the public Service.

It has been the anxious and unceasing endeavour of the Commander in Chief to promote by every means in his power the welfare and happiness of the brave Troops committed to his charge, and he trusts that his exertions on their behalf have not been altogether unattended with success; but it is with peculiar and heartfelt satisfaction that he is enabled to claim the merit of having been the means of establishing a Military Fund at this Presidency, an event that has conferred (if possible) additional respectability on this gallant Army, and which by a wise and prudent administration of its resources, will, he trusts prove a permanent blessing and comfort to the Widows, and Orphans of those brave Men who have already fallen, or may hereafter die in the Service of their Country, and His Excellency will not fail on his arrival in England to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors the great advantages which must be derived from this excellent Fund, and he feels assured that the Hon'ble Court with their usual liberality and munificence in the support of all charitable and useful Institutions, will be induced to contribute largely towards its maintenance and support.

The Lieutenant General cannot say farewell to a body of men he so highly and greatly esteems as the Bombay Army, without emotions of the deepest regret, but he can safely assure them that neither time, nor distance, shall ever eradicate from his heart the sentiments of affection and regard, he has ever felt towards them, and he pledges himself whenever his services can in any way be useful in their cause, that his most zealous exertions shall not be wanting to promote every object beneficial to this establishment, and with these feelings he trusts in laying down a Command which their exemplary conduct has enabled him to exercise, with so much ease and satisfaction to himself, that he may be allowed a retirement to retain the enviable title of *their real and sincere friend.*

On Friday morning last M. General Sir Wm. Grant Kier, K. M. T. embarked for Malwan, under the salute due to his rank.

The Bengal papers contain but little interesting intelligence & those of the last week are charged up to the brim, with the account of the Masquerades and the arrival of Lalla Rookh in the city of palaces, and we are happy in bearing testimony to the amusement it has afforded us.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONA RACES.

1st Day, Wednesday 3d March 1819.

1st.—A Colts plate 50 Gold Mohurs weight for Age Byculiah Standard, 1½ mile heats, entrance 1 Gold Mohur to be added to the plate.

2d.—A Cup value 100 Guineas given by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, for Maiden Horses carrying 9 stone, heats 2 miles, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

2d Day, Friday 5th March 1819.

1st.—A give and take plate 800 Rupees for all Horses weight for Inches 1½ mile heats, entrance 1 Gold Mohur, 14 hands, to carry 9 stone.

2d.—A Sweepstake 4 Gold Mohurs each with 500 Rupees from the Fund. weight for Age Byculiah Standard, one two mile heat.

Three Horses or no Race.

3d.—The fancy plate 20 Gold Mohurs to be rode by owners only, each riding his neighbours horse last in winning provided he his within the distance post, one heat 1½ mile.

3d. Day, Monday 8th March 1819.

1st.—The Poona Purse 1000 Rupees for all Horses weight for Age, Byculiah Standard, heats 2 miles, entrance 1 Gold Mohur. Four Horses or no race. The Winner of any Cup or Plate on any regular course at any former Races and of Mr. Elphinstone cup, to carry 7 lbs. Extra.

2d.—A [illegible]ountry Horses 20 Gold Mohurs, carrying 9 stone, one two mile heat, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

4th Day, Wednesday 10th March 1819.

1st.—The Hunters Plate 50 Gold Mohurs, carrying 10 stone, heats 2 miles, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

2d.—The Pony Plate 400 Rupees for Ponies not exceeding 13 2 hands, catch weight, heats 1½ mile, entrance 1 Gold Mohur to be added to the plate.

5th Day, Friday 12th March 1819.

1st.—A Cup value 100£ given by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. for all horses the property of Gentlemen resident in the Deckan, carrying 9 stone. The Winner of Mr. Elphinstone's Cup to carry 7 lbs. Extra, heats 2 miles, entrance 12 Gold Mohurs.

2d.—A Purse for Beaten Horses 600 Rupees to be weighed by the Stewards, heats 1¼ mile.

3d.—A Tattoo Race, 7 Gold Mohurs to be regulated by the Stewards.

Non Subscribers and Horses entered at the post to pay double entrance.

Colts may be entered on or after the 15th January 1819, at the time of entrance they must have one Colts tooth to qualify them to run.

No English Horse, Mare, or Gelding will be allowed to stand for any of the Cups, Plates, or Purses.

BYCULLAH STANDARD.

		Stone	lbs.
2 Years Old to carry a Feather.			
3 Ditto	Ditto	7	3
4 Ditto	Ditto	8	3
5 Years Old to carry		8	12
6 Ditto	Ditto	9	3
Aged	Ditto	9	5

P. FEARON,
Secretary.

Poona, 7th January 1819.

J. BARTON,
Clerk of the Course.

We insert the following paragraph, extracted from a letter from Mallaca, as we are certain, that a numerous portion of our society will feel great interest in the fact it commemorates. In our next we purpose to lay before our readers the whole of the proceedings and a brief history of the nature of it foundation.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE, AT MALACCA.

THE friends of literature and Christianity are hereby respectfully informed, that the foundation stone of this Institution was laid, on the 11th of November, by Major W. Farquhar, lately English Resident and Commandant of Malacca, in the presence of the Honorable J. S. Timmerman Thyssen, Governor of the Colony, since its restoration to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The Honorable J. Erskine, Member of Council at Penang; and several English Medical Gentlemen, belonging to the H. E. I. Company's Establishments, in Bengal, Penang, and Bombay; the Commandant of the Dutch troops; the Members of the College of Justice, and the chief Dutch inhabitants of Malacca, were pleased to honor the commencement of the Institution with their presence. The College stands on the premises of the Ultra-Ganges Mission, in an open and airy situation, close to the western gate of the town, and commands a fine view of the Roads and of the sea.

The Passengers on board the Liverpool are said to be Commissioner Upton, for Trincomalie; Mr. Pitt, Master Attendant, for the same port; Mr. Edye, Builder, for Cochin; Mr. Hawkins, Commissioner's Clerk; Messrs. Beet, Archer, and Price, Free Mariners, and Messrs. Coffin and Jones, Cadets.

The monument of General Moreau, erected by the Emperor Alexander on the heights of Racknitz, near Dresden, is in the form of a small pedestal 8 feet high, on which is laid a sword entwined with laurel, and surmounted with a helmet. It is surrounded with three oak trees, emblematical of the three Monarchs present. The following is the inscription:—"Moreau fell at the side of Alexander."

The Hyperion 42, is ordered to be brought forward for service at Portsmouth. The Carron. Capt. Furneaux, is expected for the East Indies; and the Leveret, Capt. Shannon, for the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

China.

KING-CHAOU, (OR PEKING GAZETTE.)

PEKING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1817.

A vacancy having occurred in the Presidency of the Board of Controul, placed over the western Tartar Dominions, Duke Ho, (brother to the Empress, and the principal negociator with the late British Ambassador,) is appointed to fill it, His Majesty is further pleased to confer upon the Duke, the privilege of wearing a garment of Imperial yellow.

A new appointment has taken place at Poota-la, the residence of the Lama.

In Shan-tung, a Military, Officer, beat to death a farmer, who refused to have his horses extorted from him, The case is taken up warmly by his Majesty.

The Foo-yuen, (or Vice Governor of the province of Fok-keen,) has been dismissed; but no farther inquiry into his conduct is to take place. When he received this communication, he wrote to his Majesty, that he was going immediately to Peking, "TO PUT HIS HEAD IN THE MIRE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD, as his Majesty passed by, to render thanks for his divine goodness." However, his Majesty has commanded the Governors of the intervening Provinces to take no notice of him, and has forbidden him to proceed on his intended pilgrimage. "Go home," says the Emperor.

COREA, 1817.

In Manchow Tartary, a native of Corea has been seized, and after examination sent back to Corea. His uncle was an officer of rank in Corea. who some years ago, having offended the King, was put to death with all his family and immediate kindred, to the number of THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS. This took place in 1809. The nephew now taken, was enabled to make his escape over to Manchow Tartary, where he gave a Corea pearl that he carried with him, to a man to shave his head, and admit him amongst a company of beggars. No one, however, would admit him into his house; and after begging in the day time, he lodged at night in the forests of Tartary. He was by the Chinese subjected to torture but adhered to this declaration.

He has been sent back under a military escort. The officer was commanded to say to the principal officer on the Corea side, in the name of the Emperor of China:

"His Majesty issues this order to you. As your country has heretofore expressed its respectful obedience to China, we now send back a criminal of yours, who had made his escape to our territory. His case has been reported to court, and an order given to send him back, we will not harbour him. Should any criminal from this country escape, and take refuge within your limits. it is incumbent on you to make secret and strict inquiry to detect him, and in case of your doing so, to send him back to the celestial empire, then doubtless the most gracious favor and commendation will be bestowed upon you.---Respect this."

It does not appear that the Corean officer, who received the miserable man involved by his uncle's crimes, or misfortunes, gave any answer to the Tartar who gave him up.

Calcutta.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1818.

BUY. 7 12 { Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, (*discount.*) } SELL 8 0

MONDAY; DECEMBER 12, 1818.

The *Comet*, from Liverpool the 12th of July, is the only arrival from England during the last week; and we have not heard that she has brought any information, of which we have not been previously possessed.

The late Editor of the *Mirror*, has taken leave of the Subscribers, to that Journal, in a spirit of meekness and gratitude, that deserves much commendation; and as *our* opinions, have sometimes clashed with those, which have occasionally appeared in the *Mirror*; and may also have partaken, of the *warmth* produced by controversy—and rivalship for public favor; we cannot suffer this occasion to pass, without declaring our regret, if we have been betrayed into any expression, which exceeded the fair and free bounds of public discussion: and our persuasion, that the late Editor of the *Mirror*, has been actuated throughout his public labours, by honest motives—and by independent principles.

India Gazette.

Address spoken on re-opening the Theatre at Dum Dum.

There is a land, the loveliest of all Isles
On which the setting sun looks down and smiles,
A land of beauty, bravery, and song,
By nature plac'd her wildest waves among;
Where freedom's spirit breathes in every air,
Her sons all brave,—her daughters chaste and fair;
The Pearl of Ocean,—and the Gem of Earth:
Such is the lovely Isle that gave us birth;
Such is the land to which, where'er we roam,
Our hearts still fondly turn, and call it *Home.*
How oft the Wanderer, in his happiest dreams,
Sees its green hills, and hears its purling streams;
Roves its dark woods, and in its flowery vales
Feels on his burning brow its vernal gales,
Meets the fair form that from his early youth
Claim'd the fond vow of everlasting truth,
And, (sweet illusion!) to her bosom prest,
Forgets his toils, and feels supremely blest.
Such are the visions which to-night we'd raise,
For you, the friends and patrons of our plays,
For this *alone*, our "Sleeping Draught" we bring:
Beneath its potent influence, Fancy's wing
From burning climes with rapid flight may soar
O'er Ocean's broad expanse to England's shore;
For this we've lavish'd all our humble means
'Neath Indian skies to call up British scenes;
For this exerted all our little skill
To raise a house which *you* have deign'd to fill;
And though our benches boast no splendid dome,
We hope that all may find *convenient room*:
Though our low roof no uniformed by *gas*,
We humbly trust our *light* and *shades* may *pass*;
Nor fear your censures, beaux, for lack of light,
While we behold such radiant eyes to-night.
Now though we fear to meet no cold detractors,
We'd fain bespeak your favour for the *actors*,
'Tis true, *we* cannot fill the tragic scene,
With powers like those which form a host in *Kean*;
Nor with the pathos of the sweet *O'Neil*
Intruct unmelting bosoms how to feel,
From sentient hearts elicit tender sighs
Nor ope the tearful fronts of Beauty's eyes:—
No polish'd *Young*, no graceful *Rae* is ours,
No *Harley's* varied laughter-moving powers,
Nor *Stephen's* song, nor *Booth's* peculiar charms:
Before such veteran troops, we ground our *arms*,
We're raw recruits, remember, we implore ye!
And this to-night, at our review before ye—
That we are Volunteers' but slightly drill'd,
Whom zeal for service brings into the field;
For all the chances of the war prepar'd,
Cheer'd on by *you*, your praise our *best reward.*

Dec. 14, 1818. W. I.

Madras.

DECEMBER 26th, 1818.

The *Europe* and *Four Sisters*, are the only ships that have anchored in the roads since our last publication.

The *Ajax* being consigned to Madras, is hourly expected.

The Schooner *Swallow*, arrived on Wednesday from Ennore.

On Saturday the 19th Instant, the Members of the Madras Literary Society held a Meeting at their Rooms on the Mount Road, for the continuation of Mr. ELLIS's Reading on particular titles of Hindu Law.

Mr. ELLIS called the attention of the Meeting, in the first instance, to some observations in the first volume of Mills, History of British India on the subject of Hindu Law, which he considered to be founded in error, and which, he remarked, the facts noticed in his former readings had a direct tendency to refute.—Having commented, as briefly as possible, on the passages in question, Mr. ELLIS proceeded with the Third Lecture, on Process, Pleading and Trial in the Hindu Courts.—In taking a view of the different forms of arrest, Mr. ELLIS pointed out a resemblance to the Vocatio in jus of the Romans and enumerated at length the several descriptions of persons who are exempted, as well as the various circumstances which are held to constitute an exemption from arrest. —Mr. ELLIS noticed in the next place, the mode of summoning persons to appear before the Courts and the other incidents of process, previously to the appearance of both the parties in the Court.—The course of his subject then led him to consider the several divisions or stops of a suit before a Hindu Court, commencing with the plaint; the mode in which it is to be drawn and the matter which it is to contain.--The answer, with the mode in which it is to be drawn, was next considered according to the text of the Vijnyaneawarmy; and Mr. ELLIS proposed that as the reading had already been protracted to an unusual length, an early day should be fixed for continuing the lecture. —Wednesday, the 23d Instant, was accordingly fixed for the next Meeting of the Society, when other authorities on the subject of the answer will be considered and the mode of trial prescribed to the Hindu Courts, concluding with the form and substance of the decree, will be stated.

Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. Sir John Sinclair, Bart, Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, and J. Dacre, Esq. was elected Members of the Institution.

Yesterday Mr. Ellis continued his readings on Hindu-law.

Having briefly recapitulated the points noticed in the last reading, Mr. Ellis cited the Madhaviyam on the subject of the answer in a suit, stating the mode in which it is to be prepared, and noticing the several instances in which decisions may be passed without investing the merits of the case. Mr. Ellis afterwards treated of the third step or division relative to the manner of conducting trials in the Hindu Courts, and in considering the fourth step Mr. Ellis described the form and substance of a decree, and the several incidents relative to the execution of judgment, whether in civil actions or in criminal trials.—A statement of miscellaneous questions according to the authority of the Mitácshará and Mádhaviyam respecting the administration of justice in the Hindu Courts, closed this branch of Mr. Ellis's highly interesting and important investigation. (*Mad. Gaz.*

The drawing of the Madras Government Lottery commenced on Monday last, and the second day's drawing took place on Thursday.—On those days res-

pectively, the following capital prizes came up.

Monday.—Nos. 381, 2034, 5429, 3591, 4246, 1639, 4066, 2187, 5829, 5541, 1131, 2508, 4675, 3433, 5265, 3101, 1804, 3554, 760, and 3915, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1258, 5031, 4475, and 4842, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3706, 5578, 2074, and 5246, Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2643, a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rs.

Thursday.--No. 1610, a Prize of 20,000 Rupees;—No. 952, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees;—Nos. 5378 and 4270, Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each;—Nos. 5512, 1254, 3495, 5900, and 1211, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each;—Nos. 1957, 1977, 1501, 2292, and 1882, Prize of 500 Rupees each;—Nos. 5131, 28, 2972, 5447, 1499, 3064, 2876, 4742, 3426, 3549, 5300, 5177, 702, 1958, 5716, 1430, 5391, 3279, and 3080, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Manilla.—The last letters from this quarter, extend to the 8th of October, and bring no further accounts of the state of affairs on the western coast of South America. At Manilla, Sugar was still on the rise, and the number of French and American vessels increasing. The Treasure ships had not arrived from Acapulco, and their delay was attributed their being employed by the Royalist Party as transports to convey troops to such points of debarkation as they required.

Malacca.—On Tuesday the 3d of November, His Excellency the Honorable Rear Admiral Wolterbeek (one of the Dutch Commissioners) left Malacca at 7 o'clock in the morning in the Government accommodation boat, attended by His Excellency the Governor and several of the Dutch gentlemen, when a grand salute was fired. On reaching the *Tromp*, flagship' the Admiral was received by another salute, and the yards and rigging of the *Tromp* and *Wilhelmina* frigates were manned on the occasion. The breeze being light, it was night before the squadron got under weigh, which it did about 9 o'clock, and having a favourable wind, it was out of sight in the morning.

Prince of Wales Island.—Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. came passenger from Bengal on the Mary, to assume the command of the Troops at this Presidency, vice Colonel Loveday, promoted to a Regiment. The gallant Colonel was received, on landing at Fort Cornwallis, with the salute due to his rank.

Ceylon.

On Saturday last two Proclamations, were read in the Audience Hall at Kandy: The first was a declaration of the principles upon which the Government of the Kandyan Provinces was henceforward to be regulated; and the second announced a restoration of the usual Courts of justice, which had been suspended by the declaration of Martial Law. The promulgation of the former was accompanied by a Royal Salute.

His Excellency the Governor left Kandy according to his previous intentions on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. He was attended by all the Chiefs and a prodigious concourse of Kandyans to the river side at Gonorrowa, where the 2d Adigar took his leave and returned. The Governor reached Amenapoora about 12 and arrived at Attapeia at ½ past 3. The numerous and submissive attendance of the Kandyan people throughout the whole day's journey far exceeded all demonstrations of respect that had ever upon any former occasion been manifested to British authority: His Excellency, was yesterday to be at Phanwelly and from thence proceeding by water this morning, he will probably arrive about 4 o' clock in the afternoon at the Grand pass, where his return to Colombo after an absence of 15 months will be greeted by all the Gentlemen in the Civil Service: The Military will be drawn up to receive his Excellency in the same manner that they were on his entry from Kandy in 1815.

From the General Orders it appears that all the four State Prisoners lately tried had been convicted and received sentence of death, but only two were to suffer. The Rebels selected for condign punishment are Kappitipola and Madugalle, and it requires very little attention to the history of the late Rebellion to show that their guilt and influence have pointed them out as the most eminently proper objects of legal severity, whether their execution be considered in the light of retribution or example.

In our last paper we mentioned that measures had been taken for ascertaining the identity of the dead body said to be that of Kiwulgedera. It has since been asserted positively by a person who well knew that Rebel's person, that the body found as has been described, was certainly his remains. We do not however feel quite sure of this evidence being altogether to be depended upon. The whole may be a contrivance of that crafty Chief to facilitate his escape and save his life by spreading a report of his death. But we are convinced that if he be still alive, he cannot under present circumstances long elude our pursuit.

The prisoner who was thought by many to resemble very nearly the description of the Pretender, does not turn out upon closer examination to be that mock claimant of the Crown. Capt. Ritchie has lately been informed that the Pretender had resumed his priestly garb and was lurking in the forests of Wellassy, not far from Alipoot. Capt. Ritchie sent a party of armed Vedahs under the command of Dekapettia a Native of Ouvah who has long been with him and active in his service and they have already been very near taking this royal Priest. When they surprised some of his adherents in a Cave, one who assumed the tide of his Ooda Gabada Nileme was shot by a vedah arrow and another called Badiol gamene Rateralle was taken prisoner. The latter is well ascertained to be the very man who led the party when poor Mr. Wilson was barbarously mudered, and Major Macdonald has sent instructions for his immediate trial.

More parties of Vedahs are sent in search of the Pretender who is now said to be wandering about quite alone: It would be no less satisfactory than curious if this wild impostor should be captured in the very country where he had first raised the insurrection, and by the very same Vedahs who then formed his Body Guard.

Letters have been this day received from Ruanwelle where his Excellency the Governor arrived yesterday.

His Excellency passed the night before in a Bungalow erected for the occasion at Arandenne near Idamalpane: The same concourse of Kandyan Chiefs & people continued to attend his Excellency throughout the journey and the 1st Adigar accompanied him to the limits of the 4 Korles.

On entering the 3 Korles the Chiefs and people of that Province which has been remarkable for loyalty and attachment to the British Government, testified their joy at receiving His Excellency into their district in a manner that was highly gratifying: Great improvements have been made in the roads and bridges of the 3 Korles, and much credit is due to Capt. Stewart agent of Government, for his active exertions in that Province.

The Governor and his Suite were to embark in the boats prepared for them, at 7 o'clock this morning and from the state of the river there is no doubt of their arrival at the Grand Pass by 4 o'clock.

Our letters from Kandy by this day's post have brought us the following particulars of the Execution of Kappitipola and Madugalle, which took place near the Bogumbera Tank at ½ past 8 on Thursday morning.

The two prisoners were carried in the morning according to their own request to the Chief Temple in Kandy called the Dalada Malagawe or Temple of the sacred Relic, where they went through their devotions attended by the Priest in a small room adjoining to that in which the Relic is deposited. Kappitipola then came out into the Antiroom, where he entered with much composure into conversation with Mr. Sawers, observing that no person could alter the destiny that was allotted to him and quoting in support of this vain theory of predestination, an apposite passage from the books of Boodha: While he was speaking, a noise was heard within the Temple, and it appeared that Madugalle had run into the inner apartment and claimed sanctuary under the protection of the Relic: He was soon removed and both the prisoners were then marched under a strong guard to the place appointed on the bank of the Bogumbera Tank near the spot where Ellapola had suffered.

When they arrived on the ground both the prisoners requested some water, which was immediately brought and they washed their faces and hands: Kappitipola then tied his hair up in a knot behind, and sat down upon the ground, near a small shrub, which he grasped with his toes, apparently to keep himself firm in his position. For a few minutes he recited some verses out of a small Pali book, which he requested might be delivered to the care of Mr. Sawers for his younger brother. When the book was taken away he continued to repeat Pali verses until the Executioner at two blows severed his head from his body.

His whole behaviour was manly and collected and he met his death with a firmness of resolution worthy of a better cause.

The conduct of Madugalle was just the reverse, he was too much agitated either to tie up his hair or to bend down his head himself, he was able only to make a faint cry of Arrahhaug, one of the names of Boodha, when his head was struck off also at 2 blows.

A very great concourse of Kandyans among whom were many Chiefs assembled to witness this Execution, and we hope that a due impression will be made upon their minds by the just punishment of these turbulent and ambitious Chiefs who had been the most forward and unhappily successful in their efforts to involve their countrymen in bloodshed and ruin.

Pelime Talawe and Ihagamma whose sentence of death has been remitted to that of banishment, set out on the day of the Execution, with two other Prisoners, under a strong Escort for Colombo, where they may be expected on the 30th Inst ant.

We are happy to learn that the Moodianse of Nourecalava, the only district where the least remnant of hostility is left, has sent to Lieut. Sweeting a proposal of an unconditional surrender.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

28th November 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir ROBERT BROWNRIGG, *Baronet and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.*

Robt. Brownrigg.

1. The Chiefs and People of the Kandyan Nation no longer able to endure the Cruelties and Oppressions which the late King Sir Wikreme Rajah Singha tyrannically practiced towards them, prayed the assistance of the British Government for their relief, and by a solemn Act declared the late King deposed, and Himself and all Persons descending from or in any manner related to His Family incapable of claiming or exercising Royal Authority within the Kandyan Provinces: which were by the same solemn Act ceded to the Dominion of the British Sovereign.

2. The exercise of Power by the Representatives of His Britannic Majesty from the date of that Convention, the 21 March 1815, till the hour that Insurrection broke out in the Month of October 1817, was marked with the greatest mildness and forbearance towards all Classes; the strictest attention to the protection & maintenance of the Rites, Ministers & Places of Worship of the Religion of Boodhoo and a general deference to the Opinions of the Chiefs, who were considered as the Persons best able from their Rank and Knowledge, to aid the Government in ensuring the Happiness of the mass of its New Subjects —In exacting either Taxes or Services for the State, an extraordinary & unprecedented laxity was allowed to take place in order that the Country might with more ease recover from any evil effects sustained by the contrary practice of the late King: In assessing Punishments for Offences even where a Plot to subvert the Government was proved, the spirit which always characterizes the British Rule was strongly to be contrasted with the ancient and frequent recurrence of Capital Executions preceded by the most cruel and barbarous Tortures.

3 Under this mild Administration on the part of the British Government the Country appeared to rest in Peace; Cultivation was increased and Divine Providence blessed the exertions of the Labourers and rewarded them by plenteous Corps: yet all this time there were factious and intriguing spirits at Work seeking for an opportunity to subvert the Government, for no purpose but to assume to themselves absolute Power over the Lives & Properties of the general Mass of Subjects, which by the equal Justice of British Authority were protected from their Avarice or malicious Cruelty.

4. These Plotters against the State were found among the very Persons who had been restored to Honors and Security by the sole intervention of British Power, and the opportunity of raising Disturbance, was chosen when relying on the merited gratitude of all Orders of the Kandyan Nation. The Government had diminished the number of Troops: and the insurgent Leaders unconscious or forgetful of the extensive Resources of the British Empire thought, in setting up the standard of Rebellion, as easily to effect their purpose of expelling the English from the country as the People had been deluded to prostrate before the Phantom whose pretensions they espoused merely to cover their own ambitious views of subjecting the Nation to their arbitrary Will.

5. After more than a Year of conflict which has created Misery and brought destruction on many, the efforts of the British Government and the bravery of His Majesty's Troops have made manifest to the Kandyans the folly of resistance and that in the Government alone resides the Power of protecting them in the enjoyment of Happiness: The flimsy veil which the Rebel Chiefs threw over their ambitious designs was torn aside by themselves and the Pageant whom the People were called to recognize as the descendant of the Gods exposed as the Offspring of a poor Cingalese Emprire.

6. After such a display to the Public of depraved Artifice and injurious and unfeeling deception The Government might reasonably hope that a sense of the Misery brought on them by delusion should prevent the great body of the People, from listening to any one who should attempt in future to seduce them into Rebellion against its beneficent rule—But it is also incumbent on it from a consideration of the circumstance which have past and the evil consequences which have ensued on the blind obedience which the People have though due to their Chiefs instead of to the Sovereign of the Country, to reform, by its inherent right, such part of the practice of Administration, as by occasioning the subject to lose sight of the Majesty of the Royal Government, made him feel wholly dependent on the Power of the various Chiefs, which to be legal could only be derived to them by delegation from the Sovereign Authority of the Country.

7. His Excellency the Governor therefore now calls to the mind of every Person and of every Class within these Settlements, that the Sovereign Majesty of the King of Great Britain and Ireland exercised by His Representative The Governor of Ceylon and his Agents in the Kandyan Provinces is the source alone from which all Power emanates and to which obedience is due: That no Chief who is not vested with authority or Rank from this Sovereign source is entitled to Obedience or Respect; and that without Powers derived from Government, no one can exercise Jurisdiction of any kind or inflict the slightest Punishment. And finally that every Kandyan be he of the highest or lowest Class, is secured in his Life, Liberty and property from encroachment of any kind or by any Person, and is only subject to the Laws, which will be administered according to the ancient and established usages of the Country, and in such manner and by such Authorities and Persons as in the Name and on behalf of His Majesty is herein declared.

8. The General executive and Judicial Authority in the Kandyan Provinces is delegated by His Excellency to the Board of Commissioners and under their general Superintendence to Resident Agents of Government in such Dessavonies of the Provinces in which it may please His Excellency to place such Agents with more or less Authority or Jurisdiction as by their several Instructions may be vested in them and of which the present disposition and arrangement is hereinafter contained.

9. The Adegars, Dessaves and all other Chiefs and Inferior Headmen shall perform duty to Government under the Orders of the said Board of Commissioners and British Agents and not otherwise.

10. No Person shall be considered entitled to execute Office either of the Higher or Lower Class of Headmen unless thereto appointed by a Written Instrument signed in respect to Superior Chiefs by His Excellency The Governor and for Inferior Headmen by the Honorable the Resident or provisionally by any Agent of Government thereto duly authorized, excepting in certain Villages or Departments which will be allotted for personal Services to the Dessaves in which the Dessave shall as before have the sole privilege of making Appointments.

11. Honors shall be paid to all Classes of Chiefs entitled to the same under the former Government in so far as the same is consistent with the Abolition which the British Government is resolved to effect of all degrading forms whereto both Chiefs and People were subjected under the Ancient Tyranny and which a liberal Administration abhors.—All Prostrations therefore from or to any Persons, including the Governor, are henceforth positively as they were before virtually and in fact abolished, and the necessity which existed that Chiefs or others coming into the presence of the Sovereign Authority should remain on their Knees is also abrogated—But all Chiefs and other Persons coming before, meeting or passing any British Officer Civil or Military of Rank and Authority in the Island of Ceylon shall give up the middle of the Road, and if sitting rise and make a suitable Obeisance which will be always duly acknowledged and returned.

12. It is also in this respect directed, that on entering the Hall of Audience, every Person shall make Obeisance to the Portrait of His Majesty there suspended; and as well there as in any other Court of Justice to the presiding Authority—And it is further directed that when His Excellency The Governor as His Britannic Majesty's Representative travels, He shall be attended by all the Persons in Office belonging to each Province in manner as they attended the former Kings of Kandy except that the Deaves may always use Palanqueens beyond the River Mahavillaganga within which Limit the Adigar's only have this Privilege, and that when any of the Members of His Majesty's Council or the Commissonsers for the Kandyan Provinces, or the Commanding Officer of the Troops in the Kandyan Provinces travel into any Province on duty they be met and attended in such Province in the same manner as the Great Dessaves were and are to be attended in their Provinces, likewise the Resident Agents and the Officers Commanding the Troops in each Province are in their Provinces to be similarly attended and receive like Honors.

13. The Chiefs holding the high Offices of 1st and 2nd Adigar will be received by all Sentries whom they may pass in the Day with carried Arms, and by all Soldiers off duty or other Europeans or Persons of European extraction, by touching their Caps or taking off their Hats; and by all Natives whether Kandayns or not, by rising from their Seats, leaving the middle of the Street clear and vowing to the Adigars as they pass—And to all other Dessaves and other Chiefs, all Natives coming into their presence, meeting or passing them, are to make a proper inclination of the Body, in acknowledgement of their Rank.

14. The Adigars, Dessaves and other Chiefs shall further be entitled to proper attendance of Persons of the different Departments in such numbers as shall be determined by His Excellency on the Report of the Board of Commissioners, provided that where such persons are not belonging to the Villages or Departments allotted to the Adigar or Dessaves, the application for their attendane when required must be made to the Resident in Kandy or to the Agents of Government in the Provinces in which such Agents may be stationed.

15. The Persons entitled to sit in the Hall of Audience or in the presence of the Agents of Government are those Chiefs only who bear Commissions signed by the Governor, or to whom special Licence may by the same Authority be given to that effect—Of these only the Two Adigars or Persons having The Governor's Letter of Licence can sit on Chairs, the others on Benches covered with Mats of different heights according to their relative Ranks. In the Courts hereinafter mentioned of the Agents of Government when the Assessors are Mohottales or Corals they may sit on Mats on the Ground.

16. As well the Priests as all the Ceremonies and Processions of the Budhoo Religion shall receive the Respect which in former times was shewn them, at the same time it is in no wise to be understood that the protection of Government is to be denied to the peaceable exercise by all other Persons of the Religion which they respectively profess or to the erection under due Licence from His Excellency of Places of Worship in proper Situations.

17. The Governor abolishes all Fees payable for Appointments either to Government or to any Chiefs, excepting for Appointments in the Temple Villages which will be made by the Resident on the recommendation of the Dewe Nileme or Basnaike Nilemes appointed by The Governor; the Dewe Nileme or the Basnaike Nileme receiving the usual Fee; also all Duties payable here to fore to the Gabbedawas Aramadale Awudege and all other Duties or Taxes whatsoever are abolished save and except that now declared and enacted, being a Tax on all Paddy Lands of a portion of the Annual Produce under the following modifications and exceptions and according to the following Rates.

18. The general assessment of Tax on the entire Paddy Lands of the Kandyan Provinces fixed at One Tenth of the Annual Produce delivered by the Proprietor or Cultivator at such convenient Store House in every Province or Subdivision of a Province as shall be with due regard to the interests of the subject appointed by or under the instructions of the Revenue Agent.

19th Para. directs in certain districts which have stood firm in loyalty the Tax to be reduced to 1-14th.

By 20th Para. all Lands forfeited in rebellion and which may be restored to the former owners are to pay 1-5th.

21st Para. exempts temple lands from taxation, with

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz, in Apollo Street

where advertisements, essays, poetical pieces, articles of intelligence, &c. &c. will be thankfully received

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 13th January 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Reservation of gratuitous service from certain Inhabitants of Temple Villages.

22d Para, exempts lands belonging to certain Loyal Chiefs from Tax.

By 23d The lands of Chiefs holding Office are exempted during their continuance in Office.

24th Lands of Cinnamon Peelers are exempted from Taxation.

Also of Cultivators of Royal Lands

And of attendants allotted to Dassaves, Katepurale and Attepaloo people.

25th Directs the Veddas to continue the Tribute of Wax.

26th Prohibits all Presents and directs Provisions to British Officers, Chiefs, Troops or other Servants of Government travelling, to be furnished on payment being made,

By 27th Fees on hearing Cases abolished.

28th Orders Remuneration for service of Superior Chiefs.

29th Points out the Remuneration to Inferior Chiefs.

By 30th All persons are liable to General service payment being made.

By 31st Kadawettes and antient barriers and services attendant are abolished.

32d Contains Rules for service of Kunamaduwe Talpatwaduna Karias and Pandan Kapuas.

33d Points out Powers of Agents of Government to punish neglect of duty.

34th Relates to Details of Judicial Administration in cases wherein Kandyans are Defendants.

35th Provides the Powers of Agents of Government sitting alone.

In Civil Cases

In Criminal Cases and the

36th Powers of Judicial Commission sitting alone.

The

37th Directs Courts to be held by Judicial Commissioner and Agents duly authorised, to consist of themselves and two Kandyan Assessors; to try all Civil Cases and all Criminal Cases except Treason, Murder and Homicide.

38th Shews Mode of decision in Courts of Agents of Government, and

Reference in certain Cases to Court of Judicial Commissioners

39th Appeals to lie to Judicial Commissioner.

The 40th directs Mode of decision in Court of Judicial Commissioner and

Reference in certain cases through the Board of Commissioners to the Governor

Also appeals to the Governor.

41st Provides for Disposal of Appeals by the Governor.

42d Limits the execution of sentences in Criminal cases.

By 43d The Resident may preside in Court of Judicial Commissioners or hold a separate Court

44th Shews Mode of proceeding in cases of Treason, Murder or Homicide.

By 45th Jurisdiction where superior Chiefs are Defendants is reserved to 2d Commissioner; and points out.

Jurisdiction in other cases,

46th Provides for Assessment of fines in Civil Suits.

The 47th Points out Civil Jurisdiction of 1st and 2d Adigars, and

The 48th Criminal Jurisdiction of Adigars, the

49th Of Dessaves and of Mohottiales and Korales.

50th Directs the Mode of receiving evidence and administering oath to Pagans.

51st Provides for Jurisdiction over Foreigners and over Kandyan Moormen.

52d Confirmation of Privileges of Moormen.

53d. According to such known Rules Justice will be accessible to every Man High or Low, Rich or Poor, with all practicable convenience and the confident knowledge of impartiality of decision. And to give effect to this Plan for the administration of Justice and to collect the Public Revenue and ensure the execution of Public duties; His Excellency is pleased to assign to the immediate Control and exercise of Jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners the following Provinces; The Four Korles, Matele, Oodapalata including upper Bulagamme, Oodanoorn, Yatenoorn, Tampanie, Harisssiapattoo, Doombera, Hawahette, Kottmale the part of Walapana lying West of the Kudu and Ooma Oya and the Hooroole, Tamirawane Haminiya & Ollagalla Pattoos of Nuwera Kalawiye, in all which the Higher Judicial duties and the Collection of Revenues will be made by the Commissioners of the Board, but in those limits there will be besides Two Agents of Government to hear minor Cases; at Alut-pittia in the Four Korles and at Nalende in Matele.

54. There will be an Agent of Government resident in Oova, to whose immediate Jurisdiction are assigned the Provinces of Oova, Welasse, Bintenne, Weyelcown and the Royal Village of Madulla: all Civil and Criminal Cases will be heard by him with the exceptions mentioned, and under the rules detailed above: He will give Orders to collect Revenue, perform Public Service, suspend and punish Headmen for disobedience, and exercise general Powers of Government in those limits subject to the superintendance of the Board of Commissioners.

55th Similarly an Agent of Government in the Seven Korles will exercise Jurisdiction over that Province and the Northern part of Nuwere Kalawipe. An Agent of Government in Saffragam will perform like duties in that Province. An Agent of Government will reside in the Three Korles with like Powers and the Collector of Trincomalee will hear all Cases and collect the Revenue and cause Public Service to be performed in the same manner in Tamankadewe.

56th. In all matters provided for by this Proclamation or otherwise heretofore promulgated by the British Government; His Excellency reserves to himself and his Successors the Power of abolishing Abuses and making such Provision as may be necessary, beneficial or desirable. He also reserves full power to alter the present Provisions as may appear hereafter necessary and expedient and He requires in His Majesty's Name all Officers Civil and Military, all Adigars, Dessaves and other Chiefs, and all other His Majesty's Subjects to be Obedient, Aiding and Assisting in the execution of these or other His Orders as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at KANDY in the said Island of Ceylon this Twenty first day of November, One thousand Eight Hundred and eighteen.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) GEO LUSIGNAN,
Sec. for Kandyan Provinces.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

From the Literary Gazette.

MEETING OF THE CORPS DE BALLET.

On Sunday evening (there being no particular rout in the circle of fashion), in consequence of what had transpired elsewhere, a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Corps de Ballet, and others attached to the Opera House, took place in the Green Room.

Madame Copere was called to the chair, which she assumed in a manner peculiarly graceful; first stretching out her left limb so as to form a right angle with the perpendicular of her body, inclining both arms into a curve forming almost a complete circle, wheeling round with that description of motion which the polite nation denominate pirouette, and latterly bringing the toe of her foot as 'twere into the inner ancle of her left, she came plump into the sea with an aptomb of the most firm and graceful dignity. The business was immediately opened by Monsieur Baptiste, who declared in indifferent Italian, which has been translated into corresponding English exclusively for this journal, that John Bull's Nobility and Gentlemans had neither de ear for de music nor de eye for de dance. Noble Lors in a noder room had venture to find fat wit him daunce. He vood daunce wit dem for hunder pound ginnies, and not care goddem for der impertinance,—de coxcombs to find fat wit him. If the Lor Hardwig, or de Lor Illsbray, or de Lor Softone, or de Sieur Furmanteau, or even de grand Sir Valcome Vin himself vood daunce wit him, he vil be joodge by de generous bubblick. He vas not fear non one of dem a pas seul, a pirouttee, a coupee, a sarabande, a courante, nor even a dam vulgar Anglice country daunce. It vas very fol for Lors to meddle vit tings dey know nothing about;—de Corps de Ballet did not meddle vit de debats in de Chambers, alto de measure of an Alien Bill affect der interest ver much more dan de measure of de dance affect de interest of de members of de Corps de Parliament. He had hear of some fine Latin vonce vich he vish he could remember, but it vas meaning dat Coblers should not critique any ting but old shoes :* "if any Lor (added he) presume no more *Je le ferai danser sans violon.*"

Oscar Byrne extenuated the offence of the subscribers. He observed, it might be very well for Monsieur Baptiste to fulfil his threat, and make noble Lords dance without a fiddle, for thinking that he could not make other persons dance with a great many; but for his part he humbly conceived, that as they paid *les violons*, they had a right, according to the proverb, *faire danser*.

The *chair-woman* expressed much displeasure at this sentiment, and declared that the persons who dared to make it in that assembly was *un homme qui danse sur la corde*.

Mademoisselle Milanie very softly moved—a resolution—"That the present Meeting are of opinion, that the state of the Opera Establishment is worthy the patronage it has received!" Carried unanimously.

Medemoiselle le Brelon did not pretend to know any more about the matter than Lord Sefton, but if the Subscribers complained of M. Baptiste, it was unjust and ungrateful in them to mass the female performers in their indiscriminate censure, since it was notorious that ever since the establishment of the Italian Opera in London, *they* had done every thing in their power to satisfy the public. She moved, that a "Committee be appointed to inquire into this fact, and communicate with M. Waters thereon."

Mademoiselle Volet, apparently waking from a sort of magnetic dose, seconded this motion, which was agreed to.

Monsieur Favier condemned in toe-the the steps taken by the corps of malcontent Subscribers. If foreign talent were treated thus disrecpectfully, no persons of genius would honour England with a visit. It was quite absurd in men who were entirely ignorant of dancing expression to hazard opinions on the subject. Poor creatures, whose tastes went no further than to appreciate leaps, friskings, and the twirl-effected domes of short petticoats, had better confine their applause and censures to their proper place, Fops-Alley,† and not expose themselves by discussing merits too exalted for Bœotians to comprehend. *Heavy* themselves, they ought to let *Light* people alone.—*Great applause.*

Mr. Toussaint moved a vote of thanks to the chair-woman, which, leaping up, Mr. Hullin begged leave, in a neat address, to second. M. Copere returned thanks in a majestic manner; and in a few seconds the room was cleared, by the whole meeting spinning out of it like so many tetotums, except Baptiste, who chose to spring out by the window.

BRITAIN, *or Fragments of Poetical Aberration.*

By Mrs. M'Mullin. 8vo. pp. 109.

Mrs. M'Mullin is a persevering poetess; always patriotic and right-minded, generally easy and pleasing, frequently halting, and sometimes aspiring to a high rank in her composition. This is a farewell work, though only part of an extensive plan—'a Metrical Survey of the British Isles,' which the authoress announces she has relinquished the hope of realizing. It consists of various poetical views of different parts and features of our native land; and has several episodes descriptive of personal adventure in love and war. These we are sorry to find too long for our bounds, and must therefore content ourselves with a passage of more universal application, as a specimen; to which we shall add two other extracts relative to Scotland and Ireland; which together will afford the public a fair opportunity of forming an opinion upon the merits of this production.

Lives that cold being who never knew
How souls can thrill when souls are true?
Is there an eye contemptuous closes
On young Love's blooming wreath of roses?
Is there a nerve that never felt
When Truth has sighed and Honour knelt—
When Love was life, when life was Love—
A pure chaste lustre from above;
Not that false phantom, drest like Joy,
First to mislead and then destroy,
To lure the senses break the heart,
And bid lost Innocence depart—
Oh, no! Love dies in arms impure,
But lives in Virtue's breast secure.

The moral is, we fear, better than the versification: but we journey on to SCOTLAND.

Hail, Caledonia! though bare hills be thine,
Though round thy temples no soft myrtles twine,
Though at thy feet spread no luxuriant vine—
Yet through thy land the soul of Freedom glows,
Born 'mid the storm and nurtured in the snows.
Oh! in that land where Wallace nobly bled,
Where valour oft the heart's last drop has shed;
Where the rough Highlands sheltered Learning's ghost*
From the last crush of an invading host;
Where Bards, half-veiled by mist, of freedom sung,
And clans re-echoed in the mountain tongue,
Gave the full pibroch to the listening vale,
And warm'd the ardent spirit of the Gael;

In her praise of Ireland the authoress is equally warm; and it may be proper to remark, that Mrs. M'Mullin's is by no means a querulous muse; rarely or never censures, but perfumes every object with poetic incense.

Never did Erin greet with aspect cold;
A needy wanderer from the Muses' fold;
But in her huts displays the humble store
That marks her spirit, though it speak her poor.
Convivial circles, round her peat-warm'd hearth,
To many a tale and many a song give birth,
While strangers mingle in the mirthful lays,
And Feeling pours the tributary praise.

Though joys once hallow'd bloom no more,
Though faithless friends forget—
Though Fancy deem her blisses o'er.
Though Hope's bright stars were set—
My parting tear shall dew the day,
My heartfelt sigh shall grateful say.
Farewell Erin!

More gilded scene more studied grace,
May smile on other coasts,
And Art more polished feature trace,
Than simple Erin boasts;
But Love adorns, Friends think her sweet,
And weeping Echo will repeat.
Farewell Erin.

Love's fragrant incense still may rise,
From every cottage thatch;
An odour welcome to the skies,
Though wealth disdain the latch;
Friendship will wake the trembling string,
When doom'd in other isles to sing.
Farewell Erin.

* 'A vile phrase' for spirit.—Ed

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A SCOTCH SONG.

Dinnae look at me, my love,
I cannae look at thee;
Dinnae tell sic tales of love,
In whispers saft to me,
I maun nae smile. I can nae frown,
The tear is in my ee;
And oft I weep and sigh to own,
My love thou canst nae be.

My mither chides fu' sair and lang,
If e'er I speak o' thee,
And says that Sandy's rich, and I
His bride alone shall be,
But I can never Sandy love,
My heart's nae langer free;
Too well my sighs and blushes prove
'Tis fix'd alone on thee.

THE PLAY AT VENICE.

Some years since a German Prince making a tour of Europe, stopped at Venice for a short period. It was the close of summer, the Adriatic was calm, the nights were lovely, the Venetian women in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits that in their climate rise and fall with the coming and the departure of this finest season of the year. Every day was given by the illustrious stranger to researches among the records and antiquities of this singular city, and every night to parties on the Brenta or the Sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse all national distinctions were carefully suppressed. But as his intimacy increased, he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italian breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the little dramas, that wound up those stately festivities. The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast of the Italian and the German, some slight aspersion on Teutonic rudeness, some remarks on the history of a people untouched by the elegance of southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humour. It was obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous. At length the Prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to a farewell supper he drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italian, and above all of the Venetian, acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon a country to which so little of its gratitude must be due. "But my Lords," said he, rising, "we are an emulous people, and an example like yours cannot be lost even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country; if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall." The company rose and followed him through the splendid suite of a Vene-

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on 28 June, 2017

tian villa, to the hall which was fitted up as a German barn. The aspect of the theatre produced first surprise and next an universal smile. It had no resemblance to the gilded and sculptured salons of their own sumptuous little theatres. However, it was only so much the more Teutonic. The curtain drew up. The surprise rose into loud laughter, even among the Venetians, who have been seldom betrayed into any thing beyond a smile for generations together. The stage was a temporary erection, rude and uneven. The scenes represented a wretched and irregular street, scarcely lighted by a few twinkling lamps, and looking the fit haunt of robbery and assassination. On a narrower view some of the noble spectators began to think it had a kind of resemblance to an Italian street, and some actually discovered in it one of the leading streets of their own famous city. But the play was on a German story, they were under a German roof. The street was notwithstanding ill-omened similitude of course German. The street was solitary. At length a traveller, a German, with pistols in a belt round his waist, and apparently exhausted by his journey, came heavily pacing along. He knocked at several of the doors, but could obtain no admission. He then wrapped himself up in his cloak, sat down upon a fragment of a monument, and soliloquized. "Well, here have I come, and this is my reception. All palaces, no inns, all nobles, and not a man to tell me where I can lie down in comfort or in safety. Well, it cannot be helped. A German does not much care, campaigning has hardened effeminacy among us. Hunger and thirst, heat and cold, dangers of war and the roads, are not very formidable after what we have had to work through from father to son. Loneliness however is not so well, unless a men can labour or read. Read that's true, come out Zimmerman." He drew a volume from his pocket, moved nearer to a decaying lamp, and soon seemed absorbed. He had till now been the only object. Another soon shared the eyes of the spectators, A long, light figure came with a kind of visionary movement from behind the monument, surveyed the traveller with keen curiosity, listened with apparent astonishment to his words, and in another moment had fixed itself gazing over his shoulder on the volume. The eyes of this singular being wandered rapidly over the page, and when it was turned they were lifted up to heaven with the strongest expression of wonder. The German was weary, his head soon drooped over his study, and he closed the book. "What," said he, rising and stretching his limbs, "is there no one stirring in this comfortless place? Is it not near day?" He took out his repeater, and touched the pendant, it struck four. His mysterious attendant had watched him narrowly, the repeater was traversed over with an eager gaze; but when it struck, delight was mingled with the wonder that had till then filled its pale, intelligent countenance, "Four o'clock," said the German. "In my country, half the world would be thinking of going to the day's work by this time. In another hour it will be sunrise. Well then, I'll do you a service open your eyes." He drew out one of his pistols, and fired it. The attendent form, still hovering behind him, had looked curiously upon the pistol, but on its going off, started back in terror, and with a loud cry that made the traveller turn—"Who are you? was his greeting to this strange intruder. "I will not hurt you," was the answer. "Who cares about that?" was the German's retort, and he pulled out the other pistol. "My friend," said the figure, "Even that weapon of thunder and lightning cannot reach me now. But if you would know who I am, let me entreat you to satisfy my curiosity a moment. You seem a man of extraordinary powers." "Well then," said the German in a gentler tone, "if you come as a friend, I shall be glad to give you information; it is the custom of our country to deny nothing to those who will love or learn." The former sighed deeply and murmured, "and yet you are a Teuton; but you were just reading a little case of strange and yet most interresting figures; was it a manuscript?" "No, it was a printed book!"

"Printed, what is printing? I never heard but of writing.

"It is an art by which one man can give to the world in one day as much as three hundred could give by writing, and in a character of superior clearness, correctness and beauty; one by which books are made universal and literature eternal."

"Admirable, glorious art!" said the inquirer, "who was its illustrious inventor?

"A German!

"But another question, I saw you look at a most curious instrument traced with figures, it sparkled with diamonds, but its greatest wonder was its sound; it gave the hour with miraculous exactness; and the strokes were followed by tones superior to the sweetest music of my day."

"That was a repeater!"

"How, when I had the luxuries of the earth at my command, I had nothing to tell the hour better than the clepsydra and the sun-dial. But this must be incomparable from its facility of, being carried about, from its suitableness to all ours, from its exactness. It must be an admirable guide even to higher knowledge. All depends upon the exactness of time. It may assist navigation, astronomy. What an invention! whose was it? he must be more than man."

"He was a German!"

What still a barbarian! I remember his nation, I once saw an auxiliary legion of them marching towards Rome. They were a bold and brave blue eyed troop. The whole city poured out to see those northern warriors, but we looked on them only as gallant savages. I have one more question, the most interesting of all. I saw you raise your hand with a small truncheon in it! in a moment something rushed out, that seemed a portion of the fire of the clouds. Were they thunder and lightning that I saw! Did they come by your command? Was that truncheon a talisman, and are you a mighty magician? Was that truncheon a sceptre commanding the elements? Are you a God?

The strange inquirer had drawn back gradually as his feelings rose. Curiosity was now solemn wonder, and he stood gazing upward in an attitude that mingled awe with devotion. The German felt the sensation of a superior presence growing on himself as he looked on the fixed countenance of this mysterious being. It was in that misty blending of light and darkness which the moon leaves as it sinks just before morn. There was a single hue of pale grey in the East that touched its visage with a chill light, the moon resting broadly on the horizon was setting behind, the figure seemed as if it was standing in the orb. Its arms were lifted towards heaven, and the light came through its drapery with the mild splendour of a vision. But the German, habituated to the vicissitudes of "perils by flood and field," shook off his brief alarm, and proceeded calmly to explain the source of his miracle. He gave a slight detail of the machinery of the pistol, and alluded to the history of gunpowder. "It must be a mighty instrument in the hands of man for either good or ill," said the form. "How much it must change the nature of war! how much it must influence the fates of nations; By whom was this wondrous secret revealed to the treaders upon the earth!" "A German."

The form seemed suddenly to enlarge, its feebleness of voice was gone, its attitude was irresistibly noble. Before it had uttered a word, it looked as made to persuade and command. Its outer robe had been flung away; it now stood with an antique dress of brilliant white, gathered in many folds, and edged with a deep border of purple: a slight wreath of laurel, dazzlingly green, was on its brow. It looked like the Genius of Eloquence. "Stranger," said it, pointing to the Appeuines, which were then beginning to be marked by the twilight; "eighteen hundred years have passed away, since I was the glory of all beyond those mountains. Eighteen hundred years have passed into the great flood of eternity, since I entered Rome in triumph, and was honoured as the leading mind of the great intellectual empire of the world. But I knew nothing of those things, I was a child to you, we were all children to the discoverers of those glorious potencies. But has Italy not been still the mistress of mind? She was then first of the first; has she not kept her superiority? Show me her noble inventions. I must soon sink from the earth—let me learn still to love my country."

The listener started back; "Who, what are you?" "I am a spirit. I was Cicero" "Show me, by the love of a patriot, what Italy now sends out to enlighten mankind."

The German looked embarrassed; but in a moment after, he heard the sound of a pipe and tabor. He pointed in silence to the narrow street from which the interruption came. A ragged figure tottered out with a barrel organ at his back, a frame of puppets in his hand, a hurdy-gurdy round his neck, and a string of dancing dogs in his train. Cicero uttered but one sigh—"Is this Italy" The German bowed his head. The show man began his cry—"Raree show, fine rarce show against the wall! Fine Madame Catarina dance upon de ground. Who come for de galantee show!" The organ struck up, the dogs danced, the Italian capered round them. Cicero raised his broad gaze to heaven; "These the men of my country—these the orators, the poets, the patriots of mankind! What scorn and curse of Providence can have fallen upon them?" As he gazed, tears suddenly suffused his eyes, the first sunbeam struck across the spot where he stood, a purple mist rose round him, and he was gone?

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The Venetians, with one accord, started from their seats, and rushed out of the hall. The Prince and his suite had previously arranged every thing for leaving the city, and they were beyond the Venetian territoy by sun-rise. Another night in Venice, and they would have been on their way to the other world.

ALLONS DONC.

The dangers and misfortunes that impelled the *fugitives* to leave their country, upon the *treacherous* and *senseless* revocation of the ediot of *Nantz*, could not repress the gaiety of their national character. The *refugees* that settled in the *western part* of the *metropolis*, who, it will be observed, were of the *higher order*, had their *visitings*, their *coteries*, their *card-parties* and were, in fact, a very *excellent* and very *sociable* people. Diurnal jaunts were a constant source of delight to them. to which they were, frequently, impelled by that laudable desire of seeing a *country* where every object was entirely new; a desire that their situation elicited. Thus much may serve by way of *proem* to a little anecdote of *four* or *five French ladies*, who, at least, a century ago, encountered an *afternoon's disappointment*, were they expected a *day's pleasure*.

These *ladies*, having heard much of the grandeur of HAMPTON COURT, had determined to gratify their curiosity with the sight of that august palace. A coach was therefore, hired; and off they set, in that harmonious flow of, spirits which the *commencement* of a journey always excites. The weather was fine; every thing was strange; every object was delightful; and they had proceeded more than half of the way to *Hampton*, before the cravings of appetite had, in any great degree, blunted the eagerness of disquisition. However, at length they were set down to breakfast; a meal which, on an excursion generally increases pleasure. It should have been observed, that these ladies were, generally speaking, ignorant of the *English language*: they had, indeed, delegated one to *interpret*, but she, it appears, like the *interpreter* in the "CRITIC," know, if possible, less [illegible]. They had now replaced t[illegible] carriage; when one of them obs[illegible] than it grew late, the *interpreter* was desir[illegible] elverge the *coachman* to greater speed. Unfortunately, she had forgotten these English expressions, "Make haste!" "Be speedy!" or "Get on as fast as possible!" and could think of nothing but the French phrase, "*Allons donc*;" which although, perhaps, not strictly applicable many, is used upon all occasions.

"*Allons donc*" then, cried the *Interpreter* popping her head out of the carriage.

"*A London*!" returned the *Coachman* "What the plague is the crotchet now? D[illegible] you want to go back again?"

"*Allons donc!*" repeated the *Interpreter*.

"Ah," said the *Coachman*, "that's *London*. Sure enough some of ye are taken ill."

"*Depechez vous?*" exclaimed the *Interpreter*.

"*Gee wo!*" returned the *Coachman*, "Must I go back?"

"*Allons, dono!*" cried the *Interpreter*.

"Aye, to London!" said the *Coachman*: "very well!" He accordingly turned his horses, and the *ready* beast set off at a full gallop toward the *metropolis*.

As the ladies proceeded, they could not help remarking, that the road they were travelling seemed *very like* that which they had passed, but great indeed was their surprise, instead of *Hampton*, they found that they entered a *crowded city*; and still greater, when they discovered that, owing to the misinterpretation of *Allons donc*, they were set down precisely at the place whence they had departed in such high spirits in the morning.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

The daily increase of pious Officers in the army in India, and the truly laudable manner in which some of them employ their influence and talents, are things calculated to afford pleasure of the most refined nature to the lovers of truth. In the army, the cold sneer of infidelity, is now seldom met with; and not a few in it are the warm and judicious friends of the Gospel. Many of them being persons of liberal education, and well acquainted with the languages of India, are capable of rendering great service to the cause of christianity. By letters from various quarters, it appears that some engage in translating parts of the Holy Scriptures—others in correcting and revising former Versions. Some assist in superintending the education of native children—others liberally contribute to their support. Some illustrate the history and customs of the countries around them by their writings, and thus furnish a collateral auxiliary to the spread of divine knowledge;—others encourage the instruction of the children of European soldiers. Some take the lead in Bible Associations;—others have several schools, taught under their own personal inspection, and supported solely by themselves and their families; there is one instance in which three schools, containing 300 children, are superintended by an English Officer—We cannot but observe, with delight, the pious LADIES also, the wives of these officers, employing their talents in writing useful tracts and books for children,—engaging in the superintendance of native schools and schools of industry,—as well as in visiting the cottages of the poor, administering to their bodily wants, and endeavouring to conduct them to the knowledge of JESUS CHRIST.

To persons who are anxiously observing the progress of christianity in India, these are circumstances of no ordinary interest; and the Minister or Missionary, who has such useful co-adjutors planted around him, in the scene of his labours, may truly say—"The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places"!—

A Merchant of Trieste has made a present to the Emperor of Austria of two colossal statues, which he received from his brother who is in the service of the Pasha of Egypt. The statues are of black marble, and represent two figures of Isis, with lions' heads. The have close drap[illegible] in the left hand the [illegible], or key of the Nile. The sides [illegible] blocks on which they are seated are [illegible] with various figures and [illegible]. The whole workmanship is said to be exquiste, and both statues are in excellent preservation.